Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

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CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION
of the
Alexandria Advertiser
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be publiſhed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a ſpecimen.*

II. *It will be publiſhed every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to ſubſcribers in town with the utmoſt regularity and expedition, and tranſmitted to thoſe at a diſtance through the moſt early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the firſt number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

Sales by Auction.

On MONDAY,
The 12th inſt. at 10 o'clock, will be ſold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,
French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in caſks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerſeymeres, coatings, ſwandowns, plains, duffils, flannels, Iriſh linens, humhums, German and Britiſh oſnaburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muſlins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

January 7.

To be Rented,

And poſſeſſion given immediately—

A two ſtory houſe and garden on Duke-ſtreet, about two ſquares to the eaſtward of the ſtone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different ſituations, to be ſold—alſo, a brick houſe in King-ſtreet, in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe;—a part of the purchaſe money will be taken in Alexandria Bank ſhares at par, and for ſome of the lots, Alexandria Inſurance ſhares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchaſe money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1ſt Month 7th. eo

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. eo

PAPERS
Relative to the commencement of
NEGOCIATIONS OF PEACE WITH FRANCE.

(Continued.)

No. 35.
Note.

Lord Grenville preſents his compliments to M. Otto, and has the honor to ſend him herewith the official anſwer to his communication of the 23d inſtant.

He requeſts M. Otto to accept the aſſurances of his high conſideration.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 25, 1800.

(No. 36.)
Note.

It is by no means the wiſh of the Britiſh government to prolong a written controverſy on the circumſtances to which the firſt part of M. Otto's note of the 23d inſtant principally relates; it is however neceſſary, in order to vindicate the accuracy to the former ſtatement which the underſigned was directed to make; that the dates of thoſe facts ſhould in reply to M. Otto's note be more particularly detailed; but this will be done without adding any freſh comment upon them.

The firſt propoſal made to his majeſty on the part of France, for a naval armiſtice grounded on that of the continent was dated Auguſt 24.

The notices for terminating the continental armiſtice were given by the French generals on the 27th and 29th of Auguſt; the orders for that purpoſe muſt therefore have been actually ſent from Paris before the 24th.

His majeſty's anſwer was tranſmitted by the underſigned to M. Otto on the 29th, the very day on which the laſt of the notices was given in Germany. That anſwer referred to the Auſtrian armiſtice as ſtill exiſting; and it was not till the 4th of September that the firſt intimation was received here of the meaſures taken in Germany for giving notice of its termination.

With reſpect to the letter of M. Talleyrand to the Baron de Thugut, to which M. Otto referred, it was alſo dated the 24th of Auguſt. The French government, ſo far from being at that time entitled to conſider his majeſty's intentions as hoſtile to the re-eſtabliſhment of a ſolid ſyſtem of pacification, was then actually in poſſeſſion of the notification given in his majeſty's name, through his ally, of his readineſs to concur in immediate negociation for that very purpoſe.

It will be with real pleaſure that his majeſty will ſee the concluſions which appeared to him to reſult from theſe facts diſproved by the event. The beſt evidence which the French government can now give of the ſincerity of its diſpoſitions for peace, will be found in the facilities it may afford for expediting both the commencement and the ſucceſsful termination of that negociation into which the king and his ally the emperor of Germany have already expreſſed their willingneſs to enter, and which can alone, by a general and comprehenſive arrangement to the intereſts of all the parties concerned in this extenſive war, afford to Europe the hope of ſolid and permanent tranquility.

With reſpect to the ſuppoſed caſe, in which it is ſtated, that France would not agree to treat with Auſtria but for a ſeparate peace, the fortune of war can alone decide on the means of realizing ſuch a pretenſion, but whenever it ſhall be inſiſted on by France, after the experience of what has already paſſed, it will afford to all other powers, not a preſumption only, but the painful and decided conviction, that the French government has no real deſire to put a final and concluſive period to the calamities of Europe. No man who conſiders the paſt events of this conteſt with attention, or who is capable of judging with accuracy of the preſent ſituation of affairs, can believe that if the preſent war is to be terminated only by a ſucceſſion of ſeperate treaties between the different powers now engaged in it, any permanent or ſolid baſis of general tranquility could be eſtabliſhed.

As his majeſty has, in compliance with M. Otto's wiſhes, authoriſed a proper perſon to confer with him reſpecting the different propoſals for a naval armiſtice, it is unneceſſary to add any thing here on that ſubject. This ſtep affords new proof of his majeſty's diſpoſitions to lend himſelf to every reaſonable facility which can contribute to a general pacification, and every part of his majeſty's conduct will be found conformable to thoſe diſpoſitions.

Downing-ſtreet, September 25, 1800.

(No. 37.)
Note from Lord Grenville to M. Otto.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 24 1800.

Lord Grenville preſents his compliments to M. Otto and has the honor to acquaint him, that in conſeqence of his deſire for an opportunity of converſing with a perſon of confidence on the part of this government, reſpecting the different propoſals which had been made as to the conditions of a naval armiſtice, his majeſty has been pleaſed to give authority to Mr. Hammond to meet M. Otto for that purpoſe.

It is the ſincere wiſh of his majeſty's government, that the reſult of their converſation on this ſubject, may tend to facilitate the great work of a general pacification on a ſolid and permanent baſis.

Lord Grenville requeſts M. Otto to be aſſured of his high conſideration.

(No. 38.)
To Mr. Hammond.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 24, 1800.

SIR,

M. Otto having been empowered by the French government to negociate a convention for an armiſtice between this country and France, with a view to negociations for a general peace; and having expreſſed an earneſt deſire to enter into verbal explanations on the ſubject with ſome perſon properly authoriſed on his majeſty's part, the king willing to omit nothing which can contribute to the great work of reſtoring ſolid and permanent tranquility to Europe, has been pleaſed to make choice of you for the purpoſe of meeting M. Otto, and of receiving from him ſuch verbal communications as he may wiſh to make in addition to what has already paſſed in writing, reſpecting the different projects propoſed on either ſide for a naval armiſtice.

This letter will point to you the reaſons which induce his majeſty to conſider M. Otto's ſecond project as unſatisfactory in all the material points in which it differs from the counter-project prepared here by his majeſty's command.

You will ſtate to M. Otto his majeſty's deciſion in this reſpect, and you will enter without reſerve into the diſcuſſion of the grounds on which it reſts. His majeſty has no other object in view in this tranſaction than to contribute to the reſtoration of a general peace. He is unwilling for this purpoſe, to ſacrifice ſome preſent advantage, in the opinion that by ſo doing he conſults the permanent intereſts of his people; but he can neither conſent, at the opening of a negociation for peace, to place himſelf in a condition of inferiority to his enemies, ſuch as the reſult of the war in which he is engaged, by no means warrants; nor does he think that the object of peace itſelf would be promoted or accelerated by rendering the intermediate ſituation of his enemies, under color of an armiſtice, ſuch as they might be deſirous to prolong, rather than to terminate it by any admiſſible conditions of peace.

His majeſty ſees, in the laſt project of the French government, little progreſs towards an accommodation, it is indeed ſtated in M. Otto's letter to me of the 21ſt inſtant, that ſatisfactory explanations are there given on the two moſt important points which had been inſiſted on by his majeſty.

The admiſſion of his majeſty's allies to partake in the ſame terms of the armiſtice in which France claims to include her allies, is indeed not only an important, but an indiſpenſable condition of any ſuch agreement: but there can be no ground for repreſenting this equal and neceſſary arrangement as a conceſſion on the part of France, rather than on the part of his majeſty. And with reſpect to the other point ſtated by M. Otto (that which relates to the French ſhips of war) the offer of France falls very ſhort both of the king's demand, and of what would be neceſſary even to aſſimilate the naval armiſtices to that of the continent. The article in its preſent ſhape is therefore ſo far from containing any facility which would ſoften or remove the other obſtacles in the way of an amicable concluſion of this buſineſs, that it ſtill muſt be regarded in juſtice as an unequal and inadmiſſible claim on the part of the king's enemies.

On oth[er] points [of] leſs importance, [w]here [re]to the former deman[d] new pro[po]ſe in[ſ]tance, brings forwa[rd] and even [in]tention, which had not befo[re] [a]ll freſh [ex]amining in detail the ſeveral arti[cles] of the p[ro]poſed convention, ſome ver[y] different[ia]s between the Engliſh coun[ter]-project and the ſecond French project, are not intended to be here adverted to.

If the more important points of the negociation were ſatisfactorily adjuſted, it would be neceſſary to make ſome remarks on theſe, and poſſibly alſo to propoſe, for the ſake of preciſion, a few verbal alterations or additions to the original articles: but none of theſe appear likely in that caſe to create any ſerious difficulty.

It might be ſufficient to include under this reſerve the two variations made in the preamble of the convention.

But it may perhaps be more proper for you to ſtate at this time the following obſervations reſpecting them, viz.

1. That the mention of the reſpective allies, in the form in which theſe words are introduced into the French preamble, ſeems to imply of neceſſity, not only that the negociations ſhall (as is the king's intention) be carried on with a view to a general peace alone, ſo as to include in the final adjuſtment all the allies on both ſides, but alſo that thoſe allies ſhould immediately be called upon to take part by their miniſters in the propoſed negociation; a queſtion which his majeſty conceives may more conveniently be reſerved to future diſcuſſion, inſtead of being prejudged by the terms of any ſeparate agreement for an armiſtice between Great-Britain and France.

2. The expreſſions uſed in the French project, reſpecting the continental armiſtice, appear unbecoming towards the king's allies, and cannot therefore be agreed to by his majeſty.

3. The word "*equivalent*," as there inſerted, ſeems to aſſume, as the baſis of the naval armiſtice, that principle of full compenſation to which the king has already refuſed his conſent.

It ſhould in like manner be mentioned by you, that, in the firſt article, the omiſſion of the words "*forces of*" ſeems to imply a more complete ſuſpenſion of the ſtate of war between the two powers than accords with the nature of an armiſtice, or is conſiſtent with the conditions (particularly thoſe reſpecting the tranſport of naval and military ſtores) on which his majeſty judges it neceſſary for him to inſiſt.

In the remaining part of this article very material changes are made in the conditions offered by his majeſty. Theſe are,

1. The extending the term of notice for the ceſſation of the armiſtice from fourteen days to one month.

2. The requiring that this notice of one month ſhould in all caſes be given, only in conſequence of orders from the reſpective governments and by the commanding officer of one country to the commanding officer of the other, in the different parts of the world reſpectively.

3. The total omiſſion of the clauſe by which the continuance of the naval armiſtice was made to depend on that of the continent.

It is probable that the two firſt of theſe alterations are principally propoſed in the ſame view which led to the omiſſion of this laſt clauſe; and the effect of the whole would be, that if the armiſtice with Auſtria ſhould at any period be terminated by France, his majeſty would ſtill for ſome conſiderable time be reſtrained from aſſiſting his ally.

The bare ſtatement of ſuch a condition is ſufficient to ſhew, that it never can be admitted by his majeſty, who is bound by the ſpirit of his engagements to aſſiſt his ally immediately on the renewal of hoſtilities; and to whom no other inducement has or could be offered for acceding to a naval armiſtice, except that of preventing the renewal of hoſtilities on the continent.

The laſt clauſe in the Engliſh article muſt therefore be abſolutely inſiſted on, and no variation can be admitted in the other parts of it, which ſhall be inconſiſtent with the object of that ſtipulation.

The term of fourteen days is in fact longer than that which is provided in either of the two conventions of armiſtice in Italy and Germany, and appears fully ſufficient for all the purpoſes which ſuch a proviſion is fairly intended to anſwer; and if his majeſty enters into any ſtipulation for naval armiſtice in the ſole hope of a ſpeedy concluſion of the intended negociations he does not think proper to bind himſelf for ſo long a period as a month, ſhould he have the mortification of finding that his enemies refuſe to adopt thoſe principles of negociation on which alone he judges that permanent tranquillity can be reſtored to Europe.

The French government has in all its communications expreſſed the ſame hope and deſire for the ſpeedy concluſion of peace, and has even profeſſed an anxiety to render this object more peculiarly intereſting to his majeſty. There can therefore be no reaſon to wiſh on either ſide that the term of notice ſhould be prolonged ſo much beyond the neceſſity of the caſe.

The third article of the counter-project was drawn with a reference to the correſponding articles in the preliminaries of peace, in 1763, and 1783, from which it differs only by the more explicit ſtatement of that which is underſtood to have been the eſtabliſhed practice of the courts of admiralty on both ſides, with reſpect to prizes, after having actually received notice of the ceſſation of hoſtilities.

The addition to this article propoſed in the French project is objectionable.

Firſt, Becauſe there ſeems to be no neceſſity for explaining the general effect of a ſtipulation which has in the practice of the two laſt negociations for peace been found ſufficiently diſtinct, and has fully anſwered the purpoſe intended by it.

Secondly, Becauſe the explanation there given is not a juſt concluſion from the premiſes. It is indeed true, that by the effect of this article ſhips clearing out directly from Great-Britain or France might immediately after the exchange of the ratifications ſail in full ſecurity, becauſe they might carry out with them notice of the armiſtice; but the ſame thing would not be true of ſhips in other parts of the world, as theſe (under the expreſs terms of this article) could not be entitled to reſtitution if captured, unleſs proof were given that actual notice of the armiſtice had been received by their captors, or unleſs the period aſſigned by this article for the part of the world where the capture took place had expired before the actual capture.

Thirdly, The expreſſion of navigating freely as before the war might be conſtrued to extend to the admiſſion of the ſhips of one country into the ports of the other reſpectively; to which, for obvious reaſons, the king would not think proper to agree. And theſe words are beſides inconſiſtent both with the ſtipulations on which his majeſty thinks it neceſſary to inſiſt reſpecting the tranſport of troops, and of naval and military ſtores, and even with thoſe which France propoſes as to the blockaded places.

The fourth article of the French project ſtill maintains the contradiction of profeſſing to aſſimilate the blockaded places to thoſe of Germany, and of applying to them at the ſame time conditions which are the very reverſe of thoſe adopted in the German armiſtice.

The manner in which that armiſtice is ſpoken of in this article, affords another inſtance of expreſſions unneceſſarily and improperly offenſive to the king's allies.

There ſeems no reaſon for altering the paragraph of the counter-project, which is perfectly diſtinct, and conveys no implication injurious to either party.

The king cannot agree that 10,000 rations per diem, ſhall be aſſumed as the conſumption of Malta. If the fact be ſo it will appear to the commiſſaries who will be named for that purpoſe, in conformity to thoſe ſtipulations of the German armiſtice, to which France profeſſes the intention of aſſimilating this article.

But a ſtill more material objection ariſes to the propoſal reſpecting Egypt.

If the ſituation of the French army in that country were to become matter of diſcuſſion between the two governments, his majeſty and his allies have a right on every principle of good faith, as practiſed between civilized nations, to require that the French ſhould evacuate Egypt on the terms ſtipulated in the convention of El Ariſh; thoſe ſtipulations having been ratified both by the Turkiſh government and by the French commanding officer; and his majeſty having alſo inſtructed his admiral commanding in thoſe ſeas to accede to them as ſoon as they were known here. This demand would be made with the more reaſon, becauſe even ſubſequent to the recommencement of hoſtilities in Egypt (under circumſtances to which his majeſty forbears to advert) an official engagement was entered into by general Kleber in his letter to the Kaimakan, dated the 10th April, 1800, by which that general, then commanding in chief the French army in Egypt, and conſequently poſſeſſing full powers to bind his government in this reſpect, formally undertook that the convention of El Ariſh ſhould be executed as ſoon as the king's acquieſcence in it ſhould be notified to him.

But when, inſtead of performing this engagement, the French government, under the pretence of aſſimilating Egypt to the blockaded places of Germany, requires that ſix frigates ſhall carry thither, without moleſtation or ſearch, and even under the open protection of a Britiſh officer, whatever articles the French garriſons there may be moſt in need of, it is natural to aſk by what article in the German armiſtice Ulm or Ingolſtadt are to receive in covering waggons, as many troops, as much proviſions, and as great a quantity of every ſpecies of arms, ammunition, and ſtores, as might be conveyed to Egypt in ſix French frigates? and this compariſon is ſtill more ſtriking, when it is conſidered that by the German armiſtice the blockaded places are expreſsly reſtrained from receiving, during the armiſtice, any thing which can ſupply additional means of defence: And on the other hand, that the propoſals for the evacuation of Egypt originated on the part of the French themſelves, who now deſire to avail themſelves of the benefit of an armiſtice to ſtrengthen that very poſition which, by an agreement made in conſequence of their own requeſt, they have actually engaged to abandon.

This part of the French article is therefore wholly inadmiſſible. It contains a pretenſion unjuſt in itſelf, injurious to his majeſty's intereſt, and repugnant both to the general principle of the negociation and to that which is ſpecified in the very beginning of the article itſelf; and it implies a breach of faith on his majeſty's part towards an ally, to whom he is bound by a ſolemn treaty.

Beſides all theſe conſiderations, his majeſty has no power to reſtrain, by ſuch an engagement as is propoſed, the ſhips of the Ottoman Porte from reſiſting the admiſſion of this ſupply into Egypt, unleſs his ally had acceded to the armiſtice, which, if it be concluded on ſuch terms as theſe, there can be no reaſon to expect.

The manner in which this particular ſubject of Egypt is ſpoken of, both in the project and in M. Otto's note of the 16th inſtant, makes it neceſſary that you ſhould diſtinctly declare, that the offer which was contained in the counter project goes in this reſpect to the very utmoſt extent that his majeſty's regard for the intereſts of his ſubjects can admit of. And his majeſty is confident, that no want of conciliation can juſtly be imputed to him on account of his having at once brought forward explicitly and without reſerve the whole of thoſe conceſſions, which it appeared poſſible for him to make.

This obſervation applies equally to the remaining articles of the project.

In the fifth article his majeſty finds himſelf obliged to inſiſt that the freedom of navigation there ſtipulated for on the part of his enemies, ſhall not be extended to the tranſport of troops, or of naval and military ſtores. The juſtice of this exception and its neceſſity are too obvious to require any further explanations in addition to thoſe contained in the official note; and it follows as a conſequence of this principle, as well as from the nature of the ſubject itſelf, that the reſtrictions as to the ſailing of two ſhips of war would be wholly illuſory, were it, as now propoſed, confined to ſhips of the line only.

It would indeed neither be indifferent in practice nor juſt in principle, that France ſhould be enabled during the armiſtice to change the ſtations of all her frigates; but when it is conſidered how much it is the uſage of the French marine to employ thoſe veſſels for the tranſport of troops and military ſtores, the two parts of this article become ſo blended with each other, that they cannot be ſeparated; and his majeſty cannot depart from the latter without equally abandoning the former.

The naval ſupply of the articles which are here in queſtion, is indeed ſtated in one of M. Otto's notes to be a point of ſmall moment to France. If it be ſo, ſhe can with leſs reaſon inſiſt on a point which can in this caſe only be inſiſted on with a view to affect thoſe general principles which are connected with all the moſt important maritime intereſts of Great-Britain.

The ſixth article contains a new demand on the part of France, ſuperadded to all the pretenſions advanced in her firſt project. It reſts on no juſt or equitable principles; for while France would reſtrain his majeſty from ſtrengthening, by the addition of more troops, the forces of his allies in Italy, ſhe reſerves the power of augmenting her own armies there, or of aſſiſt-

ing her allies elſewhere, preciſely as it may ſuit her future plans of operation.

The French government now poſſeſſes, de facto, no means to prevent the tranſport of his majeſty's troops by ſea; and it is not reaſonable that it ſhould acquire the right of doing ſo by the terms of an armiſtice which conveys to his majeſty no freſh means of impeding the future operations of his enemies beyond thoſe which are already in his power, but which even concedes to them conſiderable advantages of which they are not now in poſſeſſion.

It remains only to ſpeak of the alterations made in that article which regards the allies on both ſides.

His majeſty's objections to the form propoſed on the part of France for this article were detailed in my anſwer to the firſt project.

If France conſiders her allies in the light of independent powers, and is in the future negociations to treat on that footing reſpecting her own intereſts and theirs, it is neceſſary that this principle ſhould equally be adhered to in the preliminary arrangements which precede the negociations. It has not appeared to his majeſty by the communication of any regular or official act, that the French government has any authority to treat in this reſpect for Spain or Holland. His majeſty, on his ſide, has received no ſuch authority from his allies; and it would be inconſiſtent with good faith were he, without ſuch authority, to engage in their name for an armiſtice with France in any other form than that which is uſual in ſuch caſes; namely, that they will be at liberty to accede to the convention if they think fit. In that form his majeſty is ready to admit the article as with reſpect to the allies of France, and in that form only can he agree to include his own allies in this engagement.

If the article were concluded in the terms now propoſed by France, his majeſty would be bound by the obligations of good faith to obſerve the armiſtice towards Spain and Holland, while on the other hand he could have no reciprocal claim on thoſe powers, grounded either in juſtice or in the law or practice of ra o s. Nor could he require the reſtitution even of a ſingle merchant veſſel captured by a Spaniſh or Dutch ſhip of war.

Thoſe powers, if regarded by France as independent, cannot be bound by her act, and muſt be admitted as contracting parties acceding by a regular diplomatic tranſaction to the terms of the armiſtice, before they can be conſidered as under any obligation to fulfil thoſe terms.

Theſe conſiderations are indeed ſo obvious, that it is not eaſy to imagine in what view the French government has propoſed to alter the articles from the form in which his majeſty has offered to conſent to it.

I have now only to add, that ſhould the armiſtice be concluded, his majeſty would think it neceſſary for the purpoſe of accelerating the negociation (an object which the French government has declared itſelf to be alſo very deſirous) to limit a period for its continuance beyond which it would not be his majeſty's intention, nor would it be conſiſtent with the eſſential intereſts of his dominions to extend it.

The power of doing this will be reſerved to either party by the terms of the convention. Nor does this power reſult only from the article as here propoſed: it is equally reſerved to both parties by the effect of the preſent French project; and there is, therefore, no neceſſity for ſpecifying in the convention itſelf either his majeſty's intention in this reſpect, or (ſtill leſs) the preciſe period of ſuch limitation.

But it may appear on his majeſty's part more conſiſtent with that openneſs which his majeſty is deſirous to obſerve in this whole tranſaction, that you ſhould expreſs this intention to M. Otto in this ſtage of the buſineſs, reſerving to a ſubſequent period the formal notification to be duly made in his majeſty's name, agreeably to the terms of the convention.

You are at liberty to communicate to M. Otto in the courſe of your diſcuſſions, the whole or any part of this letter, and to allow him to take either a copy, or ſuch extracts from it as he may wiſh.

(Signed) GRENVILLE.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, January 3.

Arrived, ſhip Citizen, Blakeman, Liverpool; brigs David and George, Abeel, Norfolk; Integrity, Crow, Teneriffe; ſch'r Fair Trader, ——, Martha Brae; ſloops Nancy, Clark; Jay, Jackſon; Ariel, Lambeth; William and Mary, —; and Three Ells, Pribble, from Virginia.

Cleared, ſhip Venus, Taber, Dublin; barque Mary, Parrot, Liverpool; brigs Apollo, Lee, P. Republican; Nymph, Cables, Curracoa; ſch'r Almira, ——, St. Croix.

The ſch'r Betſey and Fanny, from Baltimore to St. Barts. has arrived at St. Thomas.

Extract from the log-book of the ſhip Citizen.

Nov. 26, ſpoke the brig Venelia, captain Carter, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, who came out with 237 ſail. Dec. 2, ſpoke the ſhip Precilla, of Norwich, from Ireland, 12 days out—17th, ſpoke the ſhip Active, from New-Providence, bound to Liverpool, 20 days out—19th, at 4 A. M. was run down by a ſhip unknown—ſtove in three timbers, carried away our head, head railing, cat head, and otherwiſe conſiderably damaged us—25, ſpoke a ſchooner from Boſton, bound to St. Croix, 4 days out—26, ſpoke the ſhip John Buckley, R. Siſſon, maſter, from Liverpool, bound to Cowes, long. 64.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Cleared, brig Julia, Holt, Cape-Francois; Weſt Point, Alſtan, Charleſton.

Ship James, Moore, from Rio de la Plata; Equator, Wilſon, for Africa; Fair American, Brevor, for Havanna, lay at Marcus Hook yeſterday.

Ship Harry, Boyd, for Spain, paſſed Marcus Hook on Saturday evening.

Ship Atlantic, Corran, for Londonderry, and barque Three Friends, Janſon, for Hamburgh, lay at Reedy Iſland on Saturday evening.

Ship General Waſhington, Davis, of this port, has (we believe) arrived at Liverpool from N. Orleans.

Ship John Bulkley from hence to Cowes was ſpoken on the 27th.

January 6.

Cleared, brig Morning Star, Kelly, Port Republican; ſch'r Swallow, Harper, Trinidad; Freedom, Boggs, Jamaica; ſloop Sally, Wilkinſon, Havanna.

Brig Amiable Creole, Eldridge from St. Sebaſtians has arrived at New-York.

Sch'r Adventure, Lillibridge, from hence has arrived at Cape Francois.

Ship Forreſt, ——, from Charleſton, has arrived at St. Sebaſtians.

Ship Stafford, Kennedy, Belfaſt, and a brig lay at Reedy Iſland on Saturday.

Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, January 9.

☞ *A meeting of the citizens of Alexandria, and of that part of Fairfax county within the Diſtrict of Columbia, is requeſted at the Court-houſe, on Tueſday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when ſome propoſitions relative to the exerciſe of the Congreſſional legiſlation over the Diſtrict, will be ſubmitted to their conſideration by the committee choſen to confer on the ſubject of general regulations for the Territory of Columbia.*

By order,
ROBERT I. TAYLOR, Clerk.
January 9. 1801.

The firm of Charles Bourgeois, of Hamburgh, failed the latter end of October, for 466,900 marks banco.

Several veſſels during the firſt week in November, left London in ballaſt for America, to procure a ſupply of rice.

The brig Hunter, Lines, 6 days out from New-Haven bound to the Weſt-Indies, ran on the rocks near Bermuda 6th December, but drifted off, and was conducted by boats to that iſland; where ſhe was refitted and ready to purſue her voyage on the 15th. Salvage and damages conſiderable.

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

Meſſrs. Editors,

UNDERSTANDING there is to be a meeting of my fellow-citizens on Saturday, for the purpoſe of tranſmitting their ſentiments to Congreſs on the future government of the diſtrict, I am extremely ſorry that indiſpenſable buſineſs engages my attention abroad. Having, however, from what I have heard and read on this ſubject, made up my own opinion, I have exhibited it in the ſubjoined reſolutions; which I recommend to the attention and adoption of my fellow-citizens.

Reſolved, That it is the intereſt of the town of Alexandria, and the county adjacent within the territory of Columbia, to be ſeparated totally and forever from all legiſlation and juriſdiction of the ſtate of Virginia, from and after the earlieſt day that the Congreſs of the United States can paſs a law for that purpoſe; and to be exempted from all taxation under the ſtate of Virginia, accruing after the firſt Monday in December, 1800.

Reſolved, That the territory of Columbia ought to poſſeſs a diſtinct repreſentation in the Federal Councils, on principles of juſtice, and proportionate to its real conſequence and population; and that, until ſuch repreſentation is legitimately provided for by an amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, it is the intereſt of the good people of this territory to remain unrepreſented in the federal government.

Reſolved, That it is the intereſt of the good people of the territory of Columbia to be under one common undivided government; which ought to be modelled on thoſe of the Federal and ſtate governments, as far as circumſtances will admit; that ſuch government ought to be immediately inſtituted, and that the regulation of all local matters ought to be confided to it—Congreſs retaining a controuling authority.

Reſolved, That a copy of theſe reſolutions be tranſmitted to the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to the Chairman of the Committee on the territory of Columbia, and to the repreſentatives in Congreſs for the diſtrict of which this town is a part.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Extracts of letters from Bordeaux, by the ſhip Neptune.

"November 3.

"There is no proſpect of a peace with Auſtria."

"November 20.

"The ports will be ſoon opened, in conſequence of the convention with your country. A profound tranquility reigns here reſpecting politics, and a general anxiety is expreſſed for peace, which is much wanted. *I think your government cannot poſſibly reject the Treaty.*"

At the requeſt of a number of my Friends,

I offer myſelf as a Candidate for the enſuing Election to repreſent the Incorporated Town of Alexandria.

GEORGE HILL.

January 5th, 1801. 4t†

FIRST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commiſſion of Bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick of the town of Alexandria, and he being declared bankrupt is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or the major part of them, on the ſeventeenth day of this month, at twelve o'clock in the forenoon, at the Waſhington tavern, in Alexandria, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of his eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity or as one of the late houſe of James Meaſe M'Rea and Company, may attend, prepared to prove their debts—At the ſecond ſitting of the commiſſioners, the ſaid bankrupt is to go through his ſecond examination; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination, and the creditors aforeſaid to chooſe aſſignees, of which ſubſequent ſitting due notice will be given and the creditors are to aſſent or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Clerk to the Commiſſion.

January 9, 1801. 7t

Shreve and Janney

Have juſt received, per the brig Sukey and Betſey, capt. Caleb Cook,

50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage

which they will ſell low for caſh or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Caſh for white Beans and Peaſe.

December 16. eo

NOTICE.

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requeſted to bring them forward on or before the firſt of March next, and thoſe indebted to him are reſpectfully requeſted to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

FOR SALE,

LOT of GROUND

at the corner of Queen and Fairfax ſtreets, exceeding 12 feet 2 inches on Queen ſtreet, 45 feet 6 inches on Fairfax ſtreet: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

A ſmall Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fizgerald's wharf,

To be ſold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump

ſugar; hard ſoap by the box; alſo a few boxes of crown or ſhaving ſoap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Caſh given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24. eo

To be Sold,

AN excellent Mill-ſeat with a few acres of land adjoining, ſituate on the Four Mile Run, in the county of Fairfax, about ſix miles from Alexandria and five from the Federal City—it has every advantage that can be wiſhed for to render it agreeable, there is 13 feet 5 inches natural fall, with plenty of ſtone on the ſpot; alſo a quarry on each ſide the run where it is intended the dam ſhall be, ſo that one may be made at an eaſy expenſe. There is but one other ſituation for a mill on ſaid run, and that lies only about 150 yards below, conſequently muſt be dependant on the above for its ſupply of water. I believe there is plenty of water for an over-ſhot at leaſt ten months in the year. Timber may likewiſe be had convenient at a reaſonable rate. The title is indiſputable, and the terms will be made known by applying on the premiſes, to

WILLIAM CARLIN.

December 31. 1aw3t‡

The Creditors of the Eſtate

of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requeſted to forward to Mrs. *Ball* a ſtatement of their claims; as the Adminiſtrators are anxious to provide for the diſcharge of them as early as poſſible.

Loudoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

FOUND,

This morning in King ſtreet,

A Bank Note—Any perſon

deſcribing the ſame may have it again, by paying the expence of this advertiſement, on application to

J. & T. VOWELL.

January 8. 3t.

NOTICE.

Intending ſhortly to leave

this place, it is requeſted of thoſe to whom I am indebted on Mrs. Waſhington's or my own account, that they ſend their bills to Mrs. Waſhington or me, on or before the firſt day of January next, when they ſhall be paid—and thoſe who are indebted to Mrs. Waſhington, or me, will pleaſe to make immediate payment to

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, Dec. 23. eo6t

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiſer.*

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in

pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years paſt, ſituated on Prince-Street, oppoſite Col. Hooe's. No ſtand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extenſive wholeſale, wet or dry good buſineſs. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thouſand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be ſtowed on the premiſes without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Thoſe deſirious of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I ſhall in future do buſineſs.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

Freſh Raiſins and Currants

for Sale, by

Robert B. Jameſſon,

Who has (as uſual) a general aſſorement of

Wines, Spirits & Groceries,

viz. Jamaica and W. I. Rum, old Peach, Cogniac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Holland Geneva, Iriſh and Country Whiſkey, a few pipes of old Bill Madeira, four do. London market do. 16 half pipes 7 year old Port, 20 quarter caſks Sherry, 5 pipes Teneriffe, 4 pipes Catalonia, and a few qr. caſks of Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Powder, loaf and lump Sugars, Molaſſes, Spaniſh Honey, Salt Petre, Copperas, Madder, Race and ground Ginger, Pimento, Pepper, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Teas of the lateſt importations, Fig-Blue, Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Leiper and Hamilton's Snuff in bladders and bottles, Alum, Indigo, Pearl Barley, Starch, London brown Stout and Porter in bottles, Almonds, ſpinning Cotton, Hunter's Pipes in kegs, Olives, Capers and Anchovies, Chocolate, Rice, Muſtard, and Spaniſh Segars; all of which will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or on a time to his punctual cuſtomers.

Alſo, five likely, ſtrong

KENTUCKY HORSES,

On a liberal Credit.

December 20, 1800. d

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dreſſer and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, fourth door ſouth of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the neweſt faſhion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wiſhing to ſee his Patterns, may be accommodated by ſending a ſervant to his ſhop.

☞ He has for ſale, every article in he Perfumery line, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

Freſh Raiſins.

Juſt received a few boxes of excellent Raiſins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Waſhington Tavern.

Peter Heiſkell

Acquaints his former cuſtomers and the public in general, that he has removed from *Staunton* and eſtabliſhed an Inn in *Alexandria*.

☞ He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18. 4weo

NOTICE.

THE ſtockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of *five per cent* on the capital ſtock of ſaid Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives on Thurſday next.

By order of the preſident and directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſhier.

January 5. eow4

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the ſervice of the Potomac Company for the enſuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able

bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in caſes of ſickneſs taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if deſirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be moſt convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the ſubſcriber in George-Town.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treaſurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

An extenſive and well choſen Aſſortment of

CALICOES & CHINTSES,

With a variety of other articles, this day received, and for Sale, by

JOHN HORSBURGH.

☞ J. Horſburgh reſpectfully informs thoſe of his cuſtomers with whom he has running accounts, that he is under the neceſſity of diſcontinuing this practice;—therefore in future he will ſell for Caſh or Produce only.

December 22. d

Notice is hereby given to

the Stock-Holders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an Election will be held at the Court Houſe in this town on the third Monday in January next, for the purpoſe of chooſing nine Directors of ſaid Bank, for the enſuing year, agreeably to charter.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

Dec. 16. d4w

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-ſtreet,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, ſecond and coarſe

broad and narrow cloths, kerſeymeres, ſwanſdowns, coatings, ſwanſkins, blankets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes, black bombazets, durants, ruſſcletts, Iriſh linens, Barcelona and pullicat handkerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and worſted hoſe, dimities, checks, filks, threads, &c. &c. which will be ſold low for caſh, or bartered for flour or tobacco.

Dec. 10. eotf

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

THE ſtockholders in the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that an election will be held on Thurſday the 15th day of January next, at the Court Houſe in the ſaid town, for the purpoſe of electing fifteen perſons, citizens of this commonwealth, as directors of that inſtitution.

J. B. NICKOLS, Sec'ry.

Form of power to vote by Proxy.

I, or we do hereby nominate and empower to attend at the meeting of the ſubſcribers to the Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria, on Thurſday the 15th day of January next, then and there, for me and in my name, to vote for 15 directors of ſaid Company.

Given under my hand this day of

N. B. The above muſt be ſubſcribed before two witneſſes.

December 24. eo9t

A Houſekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a diſcreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as *a Houſekeeper.*—A middle aged woman of a mild diſpoſition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be neceſſary in ſuperintending a nurſery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

To Rent

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A convenient dwelling houſe and ſtore, with neceſſary out-houſes, &c. ſituate on Duke-ſtreet near Col. Hooe's wharf. A further deſcription is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed any perſon wiſhing to rent, will view the premiſes—Apply to

CHARLES JAMIESON.

Jauuary 1. eo3t‡

GEO. CLEMENTSON

Has this day opened a Store adjoining his dwelling-houſe, at the corner of Prince and Pitt Streets, where he now has, and intends to keep,

A general aſſortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will diſpoſe of on moderate terms, for Caſh or Produce.

He has alſo for Sale,

A few DRY GOODS, conſiſting of brown Hollands, 7-4 white Shirtings, Calicoes, Leather Gloves and Mits, Threads, Writing Paper, Cutlery, Curry-Combs, Chalk-Lines, Needles, &c. and 15 kegs white Paint ground in Oil.

December 22. eo24t

The Subſcribers and Mem-

bers of the Mutual Inſurance Company againſt Fire on Goods and Furniture in the ſtate of Virginia, are hereby requeſted to attend in perſon or by proxy their annual General Meeting to be held on the ſecond Wedneſday in next January, which being the fourteenth day of the ſaid month.

W. F. AST,

Principal Agent.

Richmond, Dec. 6. (16) 4t1aw

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.